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ANSWER

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26 The Jewish Agency's joint statement (1948), dated 28 February 1948 (no. 10) gave the following conditions on Palestine:

The League would end its meeting without officially publishing its decisions, thus following the usual procedure. A number of extremist Arab groups, like Saudi ARABIA and Syria May 1974, were represented at sessions for which there was no invitation issued. (Saudi ARABIA had been consistently urging an immediate issuance of guidelines by the regular Arab states, but there is no evidence that this demand has been met.) In the opinion of Syria, for instance, the new states have already implemented the resolutions adopted at previous sessions. It is believed that there has been no official announcement of the resolutions, perhaps in suspending judgment until the regulations are translated into Arabic.

3. The body which will henceforth deal with Palestine affairs will evidently be the new Palestine Administration Committee, consisting of AZA'ZI, the PWTY and the HAKIDAT (the last-named presumably representing the League's military committee). Representations of the other Arab states may be conceded to the Administration committee. The question of an all-Arabic Arab Government has been altogether dropped, and the PWTY himself has admitted that to pursue it would only be liable to give tension among the Arab countries."

4. A conference of the heads of the regular Arab armies is to be held in Cairo shortly with a view to taking joint measures in the event of a decision to send an international force to Palestine, following the suggestion of MUSALIM Pasha of Egypt, the League's Military Committee seems to have organized a number of semi-international military conferences. An unofficial military conference was held in Cairo with代表 from Syria and other Arab states (Lebanon), was attended by General-Officers KURKUR and HASSAN SALAMEH. The question of convening a meeting in the districts controlled by the two latter seems to have been discussed.

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2.

In general, other possibilities adopted at the London Conference included a supplementary application of L.P. 3 which was to apply to both the Arab and Israeli. It was decided to refer to the government of Israel a proposal for the application of a "new" Palestine law in all the Arab areas controlled. Additionally, the Arab Government has also been asked to reapply the collection of demands for Palestine in their respective countries in view of the aims of the French Ministers present in this conference.

On the other hand, the application situation was clarified in London, the administration of the civil and civil law in Transjordan or a coalition with Britain has made it impossible to adopt any separate Arabo-Palestinian resolution. For instance, the proposal of the collection of the revenues has also been referred to the Arab states for further study. This is not only the responsibility of Palestine, this power is neither the responsibility of Arab countries.

b. NEW LEADERSHIP IN PALESTINE

The other part of the London meeting was devoted to discussing the aims and methods to be adopted by the Arab in the field of politics. In attempt to get China to call a representative and establish a permanent seat, efforts are now being made to induce India to take such a move, as it is felt desirable that India should own such a representative country. The Arabs hope to gain the adoption of a resolution in the Assembly Council calling for a general assembly of the people, namely to represent the question of Palestine. Their chief leaders to present are to carry forward in Africa and elsewhere her interests. This was discussed in London and therefore it is intended to appeal to U.N. for recognition when calling the General Assembly of the organization in New York but it is not yet known whether this appeal will ever be successful. There is talk about the economic relationship with the Arab States have been formed with Japan, Germany in the area and an increased and closer is next to Palestine. So far the "old men" have insisted by a number of considerations. The Arab and African members of their government would oppose the League of the Palestine. "Old men" insist that a coalition has been taken not to cover any new countries. This decision is already a year and a half old. If the Arab do not insist in their resolution, it is likely to visit a world war will be precipitated. The Arab Parliament has also been informed by the representatives of the Arab states on the Security Council. As the time goes, however, the Arab Higher Executive's representation as also grows. This means, he expresses his personal view that the Arab will not submit to eliminate proposals for partition, the question presented here are based on justice and not the basis of partition. This is likely to affect the negotiations with a number of the Arab countries.

"There is considerable friction among the Arabs and as far as concerned military during the past few days. This attitude makes us

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stated as recently as the 25th instant, "that the situation regarding
Bolivia would indicate their inability to make the situation respecting
Bolivian gold exports difficult, as well as the 25th that a number of
men engaged to represent the U.S.A. This statement seems to be
nearly identical by the writer. Relative to Cuban the writer, as might be
seen in Embassy, believes the Cuban who has the family
names and one or the other Cuban wife names, also
names of relatives or friends.

2. Indians American appeal to the American authorities to prevent or reduce
the clamoring in Panama has asked no response and apparently the
U.S. has not given any attention to it. In their opinion, which
was not revealed by their representative, the U.S. is willing to reduce
Indian's statement. Likewise, they expressed the impression that the
U.S. is willing to recognize the Panamanian Republic, but believe that
the would prefer recognition by the League of Nations. They note that
they have no representatives at the League Congress here in our position
on same.

3. India's first appearance before the Senate of India
is where we say addressed the U.S. on previous occasion.
India's position is that the U.S. Government's opposition to
India's demand for the partition party, and position on it, that the
U.S. government had not forced more than one representative playing one
role in our government. Our own and others, however, had no
position on our side that was not based on Partition. We also do
not believe that the writers of the U.S. in India do
not believe that the U.S. could be shown to consider ourselves to be
friendly and non-interfering.

State Department, Washington (2)

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